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CONCORPORAT. *adj.* [from *concorpo*, Latin, to incorporate.] Of the same body. *Dict.*

To CONCORPORATE. *v. a.* [from *con* and *corpus*.] To unite in one mass or substance.

When we *concorporate* the sign with the signification, we conjoin the word with the spirit. *Taylor's Worlhy Communicant.*

CONCORPORATION. *n. f.* [from *concorporate*.] Union in one mass; intimate mixture. *Dict.*

CONCOURSE. *n. f.* [from *concurfus*, Latin.]

1. The concurrence of many persons or things to one place.

Do all the mighty guards,

The city's watches, with the people's fears,

The *concours* of all good men, strike thee nothing? *B. Johns.*

The coalition of the good frame of the universe was not

the product of chance, or fortuitous *concours* of particles of

matter. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Vain is his force, and vainer is his skill,

With such a *concours* comes the flood of ill. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. The persons assembled.

The prince with wonder hears, from ev'ry part,

The noise and busy *concours* of the mart. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*

3. The point of junction or intersection of two bodies.

So soon as the upper glass is laid upon the lower, so as to

touch it at one end, and to touch the drop at the other end,

making, with the lower glass, an angle of about ten or fifteen

minutes; the drop will begin to move towards the *concours*

of the glasses, and will continue to move with an accelerated

motion, till it arrives at that *concours* of the glasses. *Newton.*

CONCREMATION. *n. f.* [from *concremo*, Lat. to burn together.]

The act of burning many things together. *Dict.*

CONCREMENT. *n. f.* [from *concreo*, Latin.] The mass

formed by concretion; a collection of matter growing to-

gether.

There is the cohesion of the matter into a more loose con-

sistency, like clay, and thereby it is prepared to the *concrement*

of a pebble or flint. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CONCRESCENCE. *n. f.* [from *concreo*, Lat.] The act or qua-

lity of growing by the union of separate particles.

Seeing it is neither a substance perfect, nor inchoate, how

any other substance should thence take *concrecence* hath not

been taught. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

To CONCRETE. *v. n.* [from *concreo*, Latin.] To coalesce into

one mass; to grow by the union and cohesion of parts.

The mineral or metallic matter, thus *concreting* with the

crystalline, is equally diffused throughout the body of it. *Woodw.*

When any saline liquor is evaporated to a cuticle, and let

cool, the salt *concretes* in regular figures; which argues that

the particles of the salt, before they *concreted*, floated in the

liquor at equal distances, in rank and file. *Newton.*

The blood of some who died of the plague, could not be

made to *concrete*, by reason of the putrefaction already begun.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

To CONCRETE. *v. a.* To form by concretion; to form by

the coalition of scattered particles.

That there are in our inferior world divers bodies, that

are *concreted* out of others, is beyond all dispute: we see it in

the meteors. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CONCRETE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Formed by concretion; formed by coalition of separate par-

ticles into one mass.

The first *concrete* state, or consistent surface of the chaos,

must be of the same figure as the last liquid state. *Burnet.*

2. In logic. Not abstract; applied to a subject.

A kind of mutual commutation there is, whereby those

concrete names, God and man, when we speak of Christ, do

take interchangeably one another's room; so that, for truth of

speech, it killeth not whether we say that the son of God

hath created the world, and the son of man by his death hath

taved it; or else that the son of man did create, and the son of

God died to save the world. *Hooker, b. v. sect. 53.*

Concrete terms, while they express the quality, do also either

express or imply, or refer to some subject to which it belongs;

as white, round, long, broad, wise, mortal, living, dead;

but these are not always noun adjectives in a grammatical

sense; for a fool, a philosopher, and many other *concretes*, are

substantives, as well as knavery, folly and philosophy, which

are the abstract terms that belong to them. *Watt's Logic.*

CONCRETE. *n. f.* A mass formed by concretion; or union of

various parts adhering to each other.

If gold itself be admitted, as it must be, for a porous *con-*

crete, the proportion of void to body, in the texture of com-

mon air, will be so much the greater. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONCRETELY. *adv.* [from *concrete*.] In a manner including

the subject with the predicate; not abstractly.

So considered not abstractedly for the mere act of obli-

quity, but *concretely*, with such a special dependance of it upon

the will as serves to render the agent guilty. *Norris.*

CONCRETENESS. *n. f.* [from *concrete*.] Coagulation; collec-

tion of fluids into a solid mass. *Dict.*

CONCRETION. *n. f.* [from *concrete*.]

1. The act of concreting; coalition.

2. The mass formed by a coalition of separate particles.

CON

Some plants upon the top of the sea, are supposed to grow

of some *concretion* of slime from the water, where the sea

stirreth little. *Bacon's Natural History, No. 568.*

Heat, in general, doth not resolve and attenuate the juices

of a human body; for too great heat will produce *concretions*.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

CONCRETIVE. *adj.* [from *concrete*.] Having the power to pro-

duce concretions; coagulative.

When wood and other bodies petrify, we do not ascribe

their induration to cold, but unto salinous spirit, or *concretive*

juices. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 3.*

CONCRETURE. *n. f.* [from *concrete*.] A mass formed by coa-

gulation.

CONCUBINAGE. *n. f.* [from *concubine*, Fr. *concubinus*, Latin.]

The act of living with a woman not married.

Adultery was punished with death by the ancient heathens:

concubinage was permitted. *Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.*

CONCUBINE. *n. f.* [from *concubina*, Lat.] A woman kept in for-

nication; a whore; a strumpet.

I know, I am too mean to be your queen;

And yet too good to be your *concubine*. *Shakep. Henry VI.*

When his great friend was suitor to him to pardon an of-

fender, he denied him: afterwards, when a *concubine* of his

made the same suit, he granted it to her; and said, Such suits

were to be granted to whores. *Bacon.*

He caused him to paint one of his *concubines*, called

Campaspe, who had the greatest share in his affection. *Dryden's Dufresny.*

The wife, though a bright goddess, thus gives place

To mortal *concubines* of fresh embrace. *Granville.*

To CONCULCATE. *v. a.* [from *concuko*, Latin.] To tread or

trample under foot. *Dict.*

CONCULCATION. *n. f.* [from *concukatio*, Latin.] Trampling with

the feet. *Dict.*

CONCUPISCENCE. *n. f.* [from *concupiscentia*, Latin.] Irregular de-

sire; libidinous wish; lust; lechery.

We know even secret *concupiscentia* to be sin, and are made

fearful to offend, though it be but in a wandering cogitation. *Hooker, b. i.*

In our faces evident the signs

Of soul *concupiscentia*; whence evil flows.

Ev'n flame, the last of evils. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

Nor can they say, that the difference of climate inclines

one nation to *concupiscentia* and sensual pleasures, another to

blood-thirstiness: it would discover great ignorance not to

know, that a people has been over run with recently invented

vice. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONCUPISCENT. *adj.* [from *concupiscentia*, Latin.] Libidinous;

lecherous.

He would not, but by gift of my chaste body

To his *concupiscent* intemperate lust,

Release my brother! *Shakep. Measure for Measure.*

CONCUPISCENTIAL. *adj.* [from *concupiscentia*.] Relating to

concupiscentia. *Dict.*

CONCUPISCIBLE. *adj.* [from *concupiscentia*, Lat.] Impressing desire;

eager; desirous; inclining to the pursuit or attainment of any

thing.

The schools reduce all the passions to these two heads, the

concupiscentia and irascible appetite. *South's Sermons.*

To CONCUR. *v. n.* [from *concurro*, Latin.]

1. To meet in one point.

Though reason favour them, yet sense can hardly allow

them; and, to satisfy, both these must *concur*. *Temple.*

2. To agree; to join in one action, or opinion.

Acts which shall be done by the greater part of my execu-

tors, shall be as valid and effectual as if all my executors had

concurrent in the same. *Swift's Last Will.*

3. It has *with* before the person with whom one agrees.

It is not evil simply to *concur* with the heathens, either in

opinion or action; and that conformity with them is only

then a disgrace, when we follow them in that they do amiss,

or generally in that they do without reason. *Hooker, b. iv.*

4. It has *to* before the effect to which one concurs.

Their affections were known to *concur* to the most desperate

counsels. *Clarendon.*

Extremes in nature equal good produce,

Extremes in man *concur* to general use. *Pope, Epist. iii.*

5. To be united with; to be conjoined.

To have an orthodox belief, and a true profession, *concurring*

with a bad life, is only to deny Christ with a greater so-

lemnity. *South's Sermons.*

Testimony is the argument; and, if fair probabilities of

reason *concur* with it, this argument hath all the strength it

can have. *Tillotson, Sermon i.*

6. To contribute to one common event with joint power.

When outward causes *concur*, the idle are soonest seized

by this infection. *Collier on the Spleen.*

CONCURRENCE. *n. f.* [from *concur*.]

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1. Union; association; conjunction.

We have no other measure but our own ideas, with the

concurrency of other probable reasons, to persuade us. *Locke.*

2. Agreement;

CON

2. Agreement; act of joining in any design, or measures.

Their *concurrence* in persuasion, about some material points

belonging to the same polity, is not strange. *Hooker, Preface.*

The *concurrence* of the peers in that fury, can be imputed

to the irreverence the judges were in. *Clarendon.*

Tarquin the proud was expelled by an universal *concurrence*

of nobles and people. *Swift on the Dissent in Athens and Rome.*

3. Combination of many agents or circumstances.

Struck with these great *concurrences* of things. *Cresshaw.*

He views our behaviour in every *concurrence* of affairs, and

sees us engage in all the possibilities of action. *Addis. Spectat.*

4. Assistance; help.

From these sublime images we collect the greatness of the

work, and the necessity of the divine *concurrence* to it. *Rogers.*

5. Joint right; common claim.

A bishop might have officers, if there was a *concurrence*

of jurisdiction between him and the archdeacon. *Ayliffe.*

CONCURRENCE. *adj.* [from *concur*.]

1. Acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act; contri-

bute to the same event; concomitant in agency.

I join with these laws the personal presence of the king's

son, as a *concurrent* cause of this reformation. *Davies on Ireland.*

For without the *concurrent* consent of all these three parts

of the legislature, no such law is or can be made. *Hale.*

All combin'd,

Your beauty, and my impotence of mind;

And his *concurrent* flame, that blew my fire;

For fill our kindred souls had one desire. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. Conjoined; associate; concomitant.

There is no difference between the *concurrent* echo and the

iterant, but the quickness or slowness of the return. *Bacon.*

CONCURRENCE. *n. f.* [from *concur*.] That which concurs; a

contributory cause.

To all affairs of importance there are three necessary *con-*

currents, without which they can never be dispatched; time,

industry, and faculties. *Deacy of Piety.*

CONCUSSION. *n. f.* [from *concussio*, Lat.] The act of shaking;

agitation; tremefaction.

It is believed that great ringing of bells in populous cities,

hath dissipated pestilent air; which may be from the *concussion*

of the air. *Bacon's Natural History, No. 127.*

There want not instances of such an universal *concussion* of

the whole globe, as must needs imply an agitation of the

whole abyss. *Woodward's Natural History, p. iii.*

The strong *concussion* on the heaving tide,

Roll'd back the vessel to the island's side. *Pope's Odyssey.*

CONCUSIVE. *adj.* [from *concussus*, Latin.] Having the power or

quality of shaking.

To CONDEMN. *v. a.* [from *condemno*, Latin.]